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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 49 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 40 30

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Humidity 71 71

7839 日四十月一十

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917.

四拜禮 號七廿月二十英港香

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"STANDARD"

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

German Admits Violent Italian Attacks.

London, December 26.
A German official wireless message states that violent Italian counter-attacks at Col del Rosso broke down with heavy losses.

The Struggle Renewed.

London, December 26.
An Italian official message states:—The struggle on the Asiago Plateau recommenced at dawn yesterday. The enemy concentrated between Col del Rosso and Val Frenza la Maie. He was unable to advance beyond Sasso. We recaptured Col del Rosso and Monte Valbella, but were unable to retain them. Our barrage checked an attack on the left bank of the Brenta.

THE RUSSIAN TANGLE.

Growing Opposition to the Bolsheviks.

London, December 26.
Correspondents emphasise the growing opposition amongst all classes to the Bolsheviks and the widespread disinclination of troops from the front to embark on a civil war. Furthermore, it is stated that the Army is breaking up and that peace is inevitable. The Times states that after the enemy delegates have consulted their own Governments the suspended negotiations at Brest-Litovsk will split up into three Commissions, one sitting at Petrograd, under the presidency of M. Trotsky; the second, concerned with purely military matters, sitting at Odessa; whilst the third will prepare material for the prospective European Peace Congress.

The Germans are massing troops on the South-Western and Rumanian Fronts with a view to securing the rich harvests of Southern Russia. It is pointed out that this concentration may ultimately be intended for dispatch to Asia Minor.

The Constituent Assembly is being convened on January 2. Even the ignorant classes are interested in its fate. The troops in Petrograd Garrison showed a mutinous disposition by cheering the Constituent Assembly.

State of Siege at Moscow.

London, December 26.
A message from Petrograd states that the Maximalists have proclaimed a state of siege in Moscow "as a measure against a counter-revolution."

The Proeborsky Regiment has refused to discontinue guarding the Taurida Palace pending the opening of the Constituent Assembly, because it distrusts the intentions of the Maximalists in the matter. The Semenovskiy Guards have resolved not to arrest members of the Assembly.

THE KAISER'S BOASTING.

Expresses Confidence in Final Victory.

London, December 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Kaiser has returned to Berlin. He has sent a message to the War Minister in which he claims that all the efforts of Britain, France and America have been in vain, owing to the death-defying courage of the troops and the strong support of the Homeland with war munitions. The message concludes with an expression of confidence in final victory.

GERMAN INSTITUTIONS IN JERUSALEM.

Not Occupied by the British.

London, December 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, reporting the fate of the German institutions in Jerusalem, a Berlin semi-official message says that the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Institution on the Mount of Olives and the Pauline Hospice have not been occupied by the British. The staffs remaining have not been disturbed.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

Mr. Bonar Law Expounds His Views.

London, December 26.
The full report of the recent speech by Mr. Bonar Law, in replying to the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee which urged the conscription of wealth, shows that he emphasised that he personally favoured a levy on capital at the end of the war as the best means of reducing the National Debt. He pointed out that while any such burden must ultimately fall upon industry, the political situation after the war must be such that the wealthy will have to pay for the war; hence the question of whether there should be a levy upon wealth or that the burden be spread over fifty years mainly concerned the wealthy classes. It was a question as to which method would pay them best and pay the country best. He disagreed with Mr. Sydney Webb that a levy on capital could be made during the war, saying "If you try it you won't get the money, and you will run the risk of falling short of money."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Nothing to Report.

London, December 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

A German Report.

London, December 26.
A German official wireless message states that artillery fire is intense to the south-east of Xpres and in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres and Maroing.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AERIAL REPRISALS.

Sir Douglas Haig's Intentions.

London, December 26.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers emphasise that the air raid on Mannheim illustrates the extraordinary endurance of the British pilots who carried out the work. The temperature was thirty degrees below zero. The newspapers say that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is concentrating the British air forces in order to reply to the German air raids on British towns. The Mannheim raid constitutes a magnificent record.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

London, December 26.
A message from Melbourne states that the latest figures are 870,000 for and 1,050,000 against Conscription, including the first returns of the Australian Military Forces, which are officially announced as 17,000 for and 23,000 against.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's SUCCESSOR.

London, December 26.
The Admiralty announces that Vice Admiral Rosely Wemyss has been appointed to succeed Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. The latter has been elevated to the Peerage in recognition of the very distinguished services he has rendered. It is hoped that Sir John Jellicoe's experience will be utilised later in another important appointment.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, December 26.
The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals during the week have been 2,311 and the sailings 2,460. The sinkings were eleven vessels over and one under 1,600 tons, and one fishing craft. Twelve vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

AMERICA'S SUGAR SUPPLY.

London, December 26.
According to a message from Washington, Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, states that the American sugar supply in 1918 must be augmented by a quarter of a million tons from Java.

SIR ERIC GEDDES MEETS THE KING.

London, December 26.
Sir Eric Geddes had an audience of His Majesty the King at Sandringham on Christmas morning.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

London, December 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that Vilhjelm Stefansson, Commander of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, has arrived at Fort Yukon.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGES.

London, Dec. 25.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, acknowledging the king's message (cabled yesterday), assures His Majesty of the Forces' determination to fight in the defence of the integrity and honour of the Empire until final victory is secured.

THE SITUATION AT HARBIN.

London, Dec. 25.
Telegrams from Peking state that owing to the arrival of Chinese troops, order has been restored at Harbin.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN FRONT.

No Christmas Fraternisation.

London, Dec. 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writes: Christmas Day was blue and sunny. The festivities generally were of modest character compared with the previous year, but the usual cheerfulness prevailed. There was no question even of temporary fraternisation with the enemy. Plum pudding was served out for the first time as a ration. This was previously provided through private generosity. Our guns were active throughout the past twenty-four hours and wrought terrible havoc on the enemy infantry concentration in the neighbourhood of Beclere yesterday afternoon.

Sir Douglas Haig's Confidence.
London, Dec. 25.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a special Order to the Armies in France says: Our victories and successes have been very considerable. They might well have led to an early and complete victory, but for the Russian collapse. It behoves us to harden our hearts and steel our selves for further effort. I have every confidence that the same courage and determination as in the past will be forthcoming to meet the further demands for the safety of our hearts and homes in the coming year.

Dunkirk Again Bombed.

London, Dec. 25.
A French communique reports: Two German aeroplanes have been brought down. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk on the evening of December 22. There were several victims.

Artillery Liveliness.

London, Dec. 25.
The Admiralty reports: On the night of December 23rd, our aircraft dropped three tons of explosives on Bruges Dock, and one and a half tons on the aerodromes of St. Denis West and Ghislain. All our machines returned.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Work by the British Troops.

London, Dec. 25.
An official message from the British troops in Italy states: Since our portion of the Italian front has been taken over active patrol and counter-battery work has been carried out. Our airmen have given a good account of themselves, despite the severe cold.

Fierce Battle Raging.

London, Dec. 25.
An Italian official message states: The Asiago Plateau battle continued fiercely and sanguinarily all day. Our counter-attacks succeeded in arresting the enemy and we recovered batteries and machineguns abandoned in the previous fighting. Our fire destroyed a column advancing from Bertigo. We recovered and held for some time the summit of Mount Valbella; we also ascended the slopes of Col del Rosso and engaged the enemy under the summit in a heavy hand to hand fight. We took prisoners.

German Claims.

London, Dec. 25.
A wireless German official message states: We repulsed counter-attacks against our newly won positions and a thrust at Monte Permetica. Our total prisoners at Col del Rosso are 9,000.

The Austrian Gain.

London, Dec. 26.
The Austrian gain at Mount Valbella was two thirds of a mile. It has merely resulted in wiping out a small Italian salient. The enemy is thinning his line, also bringing up fresh troops from the Russo-Rumanian front in order to strengthen the mountain sector preparatory to a renewed onslaught on the Grappa positions, where the German forces are concentrated. Serious fighting has broken out in the region to the left of Frenzela valley.

An Anxious Week.

London, Dec. 26.
Reuter's correspondent with the French Army in Italy, referring to the vigorous Austrian offensive on the Asiago Plateau west of the Brenta, mentioned in the communique, anticipates that if the enemy maintains his gains he will attack the Monte Grappa position in great force. The Allied states are prepared for all eventualities. The enemy is able to shell the nearest villages in the plain; but there is little likelihood that he will succeed in breaking through from the hills. Nevertheless the ensuing week will be anxious for Italy and her Allies. The favourableness of the weather is such that the enemy is likely to endeavour to force the winter campaign to a decision without delay.

ANOTHER NAVAL AIR RAID.

London, Dec. 26.

A French communique dated Dec. 25 reports moderate artillery on the greater part of the front, fairly lively on the right of the Meuse.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports mutual artillery and patrol encounters.

Tramway Returns.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending December 22nd, 1917:—

	Receipts	Aggregate
This Year	\$13,215	\$684,836
Last Year	12,372	723,213
Increase	843	61,623
Decrease		38,717

RELIGION AND THE CHILD.

Interesting Sermon by Rev. J. K. Macdonald.

In the course of his sermon at the Union Church on Sunday morning, the Rev. J. K. Macdonald spoke on "The Home, the Church and the Child." He said, inter alia:—Fear has not the same place in home or school which was given it even a generation ago. Children are no longer repressed at every point and kept in unreasoning subjection. Some of you will say you could almost wish they were, and indeed it would be easy to speak to the effect that the modern child is a spoilt child, particularly in the East, where there are too many servants to wait on him, and he is too much made of all round. I suppose a lot of our reactions go too far, and that is why having abandoned mere repression we produce too freely that most objectionable of human creatures, the boy or girl who is forward, exacting, "cheeky," in a word, "spoilt." In the industrial towns at home, as I can certainly bear witness, young life was becoming undisciplined to a perilous degree. Parental control seemed to have vanished from most homes. Our city Education Authority where I lived, in an access of silliness under pressure from the child study fanatics, abolished corporal punishment for a time in the day schools. No teacher was to lay a finger on the sacred person of a coming citizen, and in very quick time the coming citizens created pandemonium within their sphere, till the time-honoured means of keeping order was restored. One welcomed the Boys' Brigade, and sometimes even felt like welcoming military conscription, for the sake of the lacking discipline they supplied. None of us would have willingly brought on the present direful war but it is open to any to think it came too soon to save us from the spoilt child, of all ages and both sexes, and the anarchy he was producing. We seemed to be trying to lay out life so that everything would be easy for everybody, from infancy upwards. But it cannot be done. Harshness and inconsiderateness we can and should dispense with, but no training can be devised which will ever make our young people amount to anything without a considerable amount of drudgery which will always be tiresome, and self-control which cannot be made agreeable.

After dealing with some views on children and religion, announced by Mr. H. G. Wells, the reverend gentleman spoke on the importance of not teaching young people what they will later have to unlearn, and said upon that follows the necessity for enlisting the wisest and most broad-hearted helps the Church can produce for Sunday School work. The notion that anybody will do for a Sunday School teacher ought to be finally sent to limbo. The Church owes its very best to its children in that and every respect. But when we speak of the Church it is certainly not in substitution for the influence of the home. The whole underlying notion is fatal to religion—the notion that religion is something which can be "taught" and "learned" in youth, and afterwards needs no more cultivation than, say, the multiplication table. It is a shameless and astounding demand that some institution called "the Church" shall accept the responsibility for which parents disqualify themselves by indolence and worldliness. If children acquire the idea that neglect of all religious ordinances is one of the privileges of adult life, what else is to be expected? They are sent to Church alone, or taken by nurse or governess, while father and mother, who can do as they like, are well you know where they are, and they ought to be badly ashamed of themselves. Sunday School work looks like becoming a species of rescue work for the children of the baptised paganism of our generation. But the family altar is the surest and most natural beginning of God's works of grace with young souls. The family is the true unit of the State and also of the Church. The Church is not a corporation of ecclesiastics, nor a mere congeries of detached individuals. It is ideally a home of our homes, in which the sweet charities and affections of human life are fostered and sanctified. Our Sunday Schools are not separate agencies upon which either Church or parents can throw their responsibility, but auxiliary means which may help us to carry these out in furtherance of the most fruitful work we can do, which is the training of hearts and minds early in the love and reverence of God and Jesus Christ our Lord.

GOLF.

Christmas Holiday Competitions.

In the Mixed Foursome Competition 9 holes medal play over the Relief Course, Mrs. Pearce and Mr. A. B. Stewart won with the score 43-40.

In the Stroke Competition, extending from Dec. 22nd to 26th, for men over the Main Course, Mr. A. Ritchie won with 74, Mr. Loughlin was 2nd with 74 and Mr. A. Leith 3rd with 75.

In the principal event, i.e., the Mixed Foursome Competition over the Main Course, Dec. 23, four couples tied for first place—Mrs. Wolfe and Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. Draper and Mr. S. Evans, Miss Ritchie and Mr. R. G. Herbert, Miss Gordon and Mr. C. E. Johnson, the nett score being 101; they are requested to play off on or before Jan. 1.

The Ladies Medal Competition over the Relief Course, 9 holes, was won by Mrs. McKenny, with the nett score of 50.

The B. G. Pool Competition over the Main Course for men Saturday, December 22, to Wednesday, 26th, was won by Mr. G. S. Archbutt, with two down.

New Peking Paper.
Another daily newspaper has just been published in Peking. Its name is the Peking Leader, and judging by the two first copies that have reached us, we venture to predict that this latest venture in journalism in China's capital should prove useful to the community and meet with not a little success.

An Old Offender.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with trespassing on Holt's Wharf. Inspector Gordon stated that the man was an old offender, only a short time ago having been sent to prison for a similar offence. His Worship sent defendant to prison for three months.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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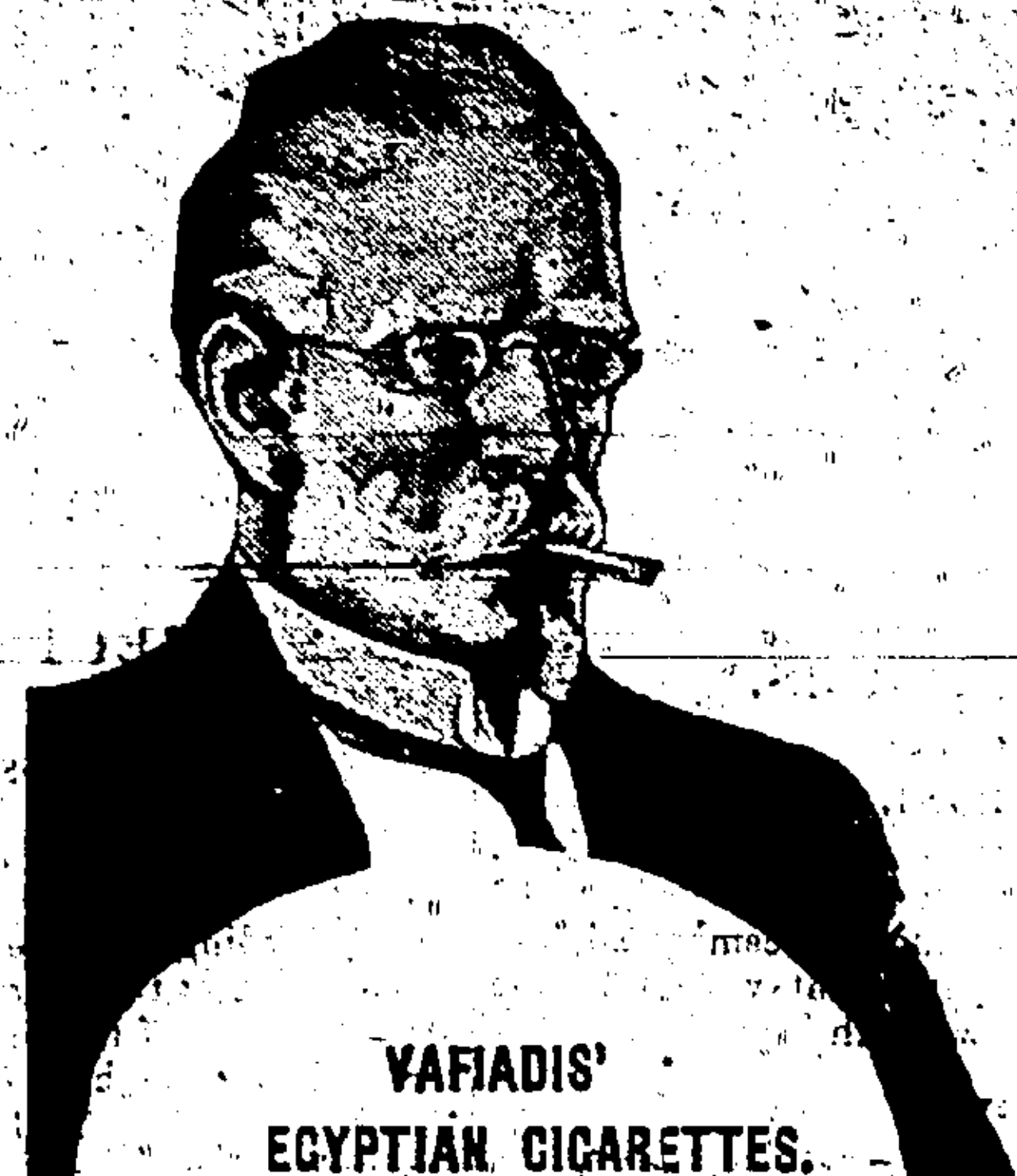
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"	20	.75
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GENERAL NEWS.

Hankow's Vehicles.
Within the foreign concessions
of Hankow there are 2,357 licen-
sed rickshaws, 67 public carriages,
and 83 private motor cars. Con-
sidering the very limited road
mileage, the use of the motor car
is increasing much more rapidly
than was anticipated. One of
the most encouraging features is
that the wealthy Chinese are
buying motor cars in larger
numbers than before it would seem
natural that they would insist
upon the extension of good roads
into the Chinese rural districts
which are now accessible only by
footpaths and mule tracks for such
primitive vehicles as the wheelbarrow.

**Scheme for New Chinese
Parliament.**
Peking, Dec. 17. The draft of
the bill for the reorganization of
Parliament has been submitted to
the National Council. It is un-
derstood that Parliament, when
formed, will consist of a Tsingyuan
composed of 134 members and a
Changyuan with 133 members.
The term for members of the
Tsingyuan being three years.
Members of Parliament, under the
Bill, cannot simultaneously
occupy administrative positions,
except the representatives of
Mongolia, Manchuria and Tibet.
The session shall open on March
1 every year and last for four
months and they can be extended
for two months more by special
resolutions of both Houses.
— Reuter.

**Death of Archdeacon Louis
Byrde.**
We deeply regret to learn of
the death of the Venerable Arch-
deacon Louis Byrde, of the
Church Missionary Society, in
Hunan, who passed away on
November 11, whether at his
station of Yangchow, or Siangtan,
is not quite certain. Archdeacon
Byrde had for some years been a
regular correspondent of the
N. C. Daily News in southern
Hunan and his terse and
 incisive letters will be remem-
bered well by many readers. It is
worth recalling that he was the
first when trouble was impend-
ing between North and South,
to emphasize the importance for
Peking of seizing Yangchow,
which commands the great
avenue between endless ranges
of mountains leading from
Kwangsi northwards. Archdeacon
Byrde was only 47 years of
age. He was a B.A. of Cambridge.
Chinese Students in Tokyo.
The Osaka Mainichi states that
the Metropolitan Police Board
made preliminary searches at the
boarding houses of 70 Chinese
students in Tokyo from November
28 to the 29. It is rumored
that these students have organized
a secret association and published
a secret manifesto of a violent
character regarding the joint
declaration of Japan and the
United States. It is also rumored
ed that they were secretly
planning to assassinate Viscount
Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy
to America, and a distinguished
Chinese, who is now staying in
this country. The manifesto
were secretly sent to China. They
are said to be couched in violent
terms and to contain such phrases
as "we are closely watched and
followed by the Japanese police"
and "publish Japan's ambition to
invade China in the near future." Their
opposition is attributed to their
misinterpretation of Viscount
Ishii's reference to a "Monroe
doctrine for the Orient." Their
action is believed to have had a
marked influence upon many
Chinese.

GENERAL NEWS.

Trouble in Harbin.

Information has reached Tientsin to the effect that there was a good deal of fighting in Harbin between the extremists and the moderates, that General Horvath fled, and that everything was in a terrible state.—China Critic

"No Profits in War Time."

The National Union of Scottish Miners' Workers in conference recently, passed a resolution calling upon the Government to take immediate steps to deal with all forms of profiteering, including interest. The mover of the resolution said that in the ship-building and other industries great fortunes were being made. There should be no excess profit; all profits should go to the national exchequer.

Ruoso-Asiatic Bank at Harbin.

Harbin, Dec. 15.—It has been decided that the Harbin branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank shall be placed on the same basis as all bank branches outside Russia, thus enabling it to undertake foreign exchange business, which it was formerly unable to do because of the prohibition by the Government against any money going out of the country. The Harbin branch is considered as being within Russia. The administrative office for American instructors for the Eastern Chinese Railway, part of whom have already reached Vladivostok, will be situated in Harbin.

Major Sir John Simon.

Mr. Macpherson informed Mr. Hogg in the Commons recently that Sir John Simon, formerly Attorney-General and Home Secretary, had been granted the rank of Staff-Captain in the Royal Flying Corps, and given the rank of major, in order to enable him to carry out his important duties. Sir John had not previously been in the Army, but the Army would be ill-advised to refuse his services. He had acted in a very self-sacrificing way. "Is he not sacrificing £25,000 a year?" Mr. Wedgwood inquired. "Yes," replied Mr. Macpherson, adding: "It must be remembered that he is over military age."

Singing in Court.

An extraordinary scene occurred in one of the Dublin Police Courts recently. Twenty youths, charged with illegal drilling, marched into court singing "The Soldiers' Song," and gave a military salute to friends. They were greeted with loud cheers by people in the gallery, and the magistrate ordered the court to be cleared. The police evidence was to the effect that the prisoners went through exercises, and that commands such as "Right forward," "Right turn," "Rest," and so on were heard. The youths declined to recognize the jurisdiction of the Court, and declared that they had committed no offence. The magistrate sentenced the youths to three months' imprisonment without hard labour. The imprisonment at first was to be with hard labour, but as the judge declared that they would do no labour the sentence was modified. The prisoners rejoiced "The Soldiers' Song" as they left the dock.

Books for Soldiers.

Mr. John Galsworthy in an appeal for books for our fighting men writes: "All each one of us has to do is to go once or twice a week to our local post office and leave there unwrapped unstepped, and unaddressed, the books and magazines we have finished with. Many, no doubt, are doing this and have nothing on their conscience, but most of us can't be as yet, or the supply would most surely be ample. It's just a matter of thought, of course; nothing more. Magazines and books of all sorts, but especially novels—these are the goods. Do let us remember in future! They are killing Germans and Turks for us, the very least we can do is to kill long time and gloomy thoughts for them." There is a demand for 100,000 magazines and books per week; and the supply is about 30,000 per week.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

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FROM

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MOUTRIE'S



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EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

"FREEDOM OF THE SEA."

What the Phrase Means.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G.C.B., writes in the Observer as follows:—

A comforting sign of the times is the frequency with which the Germans give expression to their wish for an early peace. Of course, it has been visible for more than a year to people who looked beneath the surface that Germany was in more pressing need of peace than any of the countries of the Entente Alliance. Every published account of the German efforts to end the war—whether in the form of an attempted Government intrigue with an Allied State, or a Reichstag resolution, or a request to an honest neutral to help in getting an end put to hostilities—contains a reference to Germany's desire to secure what in the vocabulary of Potsdam is called "The Freedom of the Sea." The phrase means something very different at Potsdam from that which it means in the language of free nations. Freedom of the sea made in Germany is a thing of itself, like Hamburg cherry. We shall do well to ascertain just exactly what it does mean.

The proceedings of the German submarines, especially since the "ruthless" plan has been adopted, show what not only belligerents but neutrals also have to expect if Germany ever obtains the "freedom" asked for. If it is ever obtained it will go much farther than unrestrained piracy on the high seas with ruthless massacre of merchant-ships' crews and women and children. The influence of sea power as applied by the Prussian military includes baby-killing as a regular practice; it also includes a good deal more. It includes, for example, the weakening of the naval defence of the British Commonwealth of nations. This does not exhaust its contents. It seeks to exclude other nations from the free use of, and even from access to, the sea. Poland has now as much sea coast as Bohemia. It was different as late as the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Danzig's specially privileged position, was a Polish seaport;

and there are men now living whose grandfathers could remember when wheat came by sea direct from Poland to England. The Prussians saw to it that this condition of things should not continue. They repeated the partition of Poland which they had themselves originated, and Danzig became a Prussian port. Poland was effectively cut off from the sea and, except during a few years of Napoleon's domination, has remained so ever since. When, half a dozen years before the war, Germany stood by the side of Austria-Hungary "in shining armour," Serbia was as completely excluded from access to the sea as Poland had been.

The process in Prussian hands admits of extension. Rumania can reach the high seas only through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. It has not been stated by the Emperor William whether the armour of the Turks is shining or whether it is in need of scouring. What is certain is that, with the Turks standing by their side, the Germans have been able to cut off Rumania from the sea, except mere inland waters. Can we in this country have forgotten what happened in the early months of 1915, when the price of bread seemed to be mounting out of sight? Do we still bear in mind that the surplus products of the Russian and Rumanian wheat fields were prevented from reaching the United Kingdom because Germany's naval confederates at Constantinople had barred southern Russia and Rumania from the open sea? This was not all. The peculiar configuration of the Baltic, reproducing in essentials that of the Black Sea, enabled Germany as a belligerent to shut Northern Russia also off from the ocean routes of the world, not merely by naval predominance, but also with the aid of European hydrography.

As far as this condition of things can be continued after the war, the whole world will suffer, and not the United Kingdom alone. We are not the only people who need the various products of the great Russian country. Yet the German aim is to let no one receive these products except at the good pleasure of Berlin, to confine for ever the free maritime commerce between Russia and other countries on either side of the Atlantic to single ice-free port

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on
Shamoon, CANTON.
OFFICES in York Buildings.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in
Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in
Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as
NURSE or CHAMBER-

MAID, for the period of a journey
to America, by a lady desirous
of obtaining free passage from
Hongkong to New York. Apply
Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph."

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made
to the Directors of this
Company to issue to ADELINA
O. DE GUTIERREZ of Hong-
kong a duplicate certificate of
one share in this Company or
other Certificate or Certificates
in lieu thereof upon the state-
ment that the original certificate
for one share No. 7217 dated 26th
October 1896 has been lost or
destroyed. AND NOTICE IS
HEREBY GIVEN that if within
30 days from the date hereof no
claim or representation in respect
of such original certificate is
made to the Directors they will
proceed to deal with such ap-
plication for certificate.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

Before purchasing Electrical
Appliances for use in connection
with the Company's supply,
Consumers are recommended to
communicate with the Under-
signed with a view to ascertain-

1. If the Appliances, and
their use, are in accord-
ance with the Company's
Regulations.
2. If the wiring of the pre-
mises, where it is intended
to install such Appliances
is suitable.

It is important that the fore-
going information should be
obtained from the Company, as
not only does the neglect to do
so endanger property by fire but
in addition may lead to a con-
travention of the Ordinance.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that
on the 31st January proximo,
at 3 P.M., at the Public Works
Department, and before a Com-
mittee presided over by the
Director of Public Works, tenders
will be received for the supply
and laying of pipes for canaliza-
tion of salt water (Extension).

The conditions of the tender-
ing, the specifications and the
plans of the canalization are open
to the public at the Public Works
Department and in the Por-
tuguese Consulate in Hongkong,
where they can be examined
on all week days.

Macao, Public Works Depart-
ment, 18th December, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES.

THE Management beg to an-
nounce that in future
the charge for tea including the
privilege of dancing will be
\$1.00 per head, 25% of which
sum will be donated by the
Hotel Company to War Char-
ities.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GLOVES

FOR MEN.

REAL HAND KNIT

DENT'S REAL CAPE.

KHAKI \$2.00 pair.

LINED FLEECE \$6.50 pair.

WHITE \$2.50 pair.

MOTOR GAUNTLETS \$9.50 pair.

I. & R. MORLEY'S

- WOOL SOCKS -

NEW STOCK

JUST RECEIVED.

- IN ALL WEIGHTS -

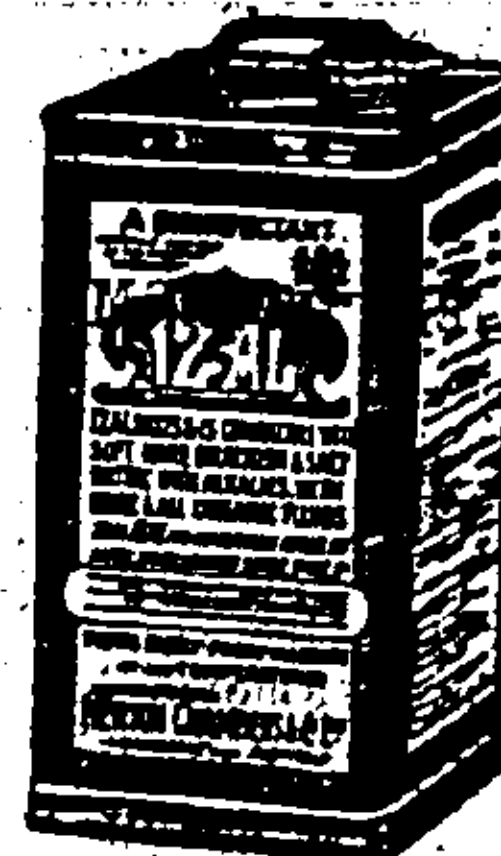
SIZES 9" to 11"

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

IZAL IZAL

THE
UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific
research. The safest and most economical of
efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt
brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID.
WHOLESALE AGENTS—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, 925 VICTORIA ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2230, HONGKONG.

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Enables traders throughout the World to
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MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being
complete commercial guide to London and
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with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies
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dustrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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tisements from 5/6.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WATSON'S GOLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST
POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge,"
Howley, Blackwater,
Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon possible as she is to day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. — of the Buffs) who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping cold.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Tel. 616.

MARRIAGE.

COCKS—BLAKE.—At St. Joseph's Church on the 24th inst. Lieut. Robert Cocks, R. G. A., second son of James Cocks of Plymouth, to Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Blake, of Hongkong.

DEATHS.

BIRCHAL.—Killed in action in Palestine, on November 28, 1917. Wilfrid Arthur Birchall, Lieutenant, Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry.

MOOSA.—On December 19, 1917, at the Victoria Nursing Home Shanghai, Rachel, daughter of Shooker and Flora Moosa, aged 17 years.

MARTINSON.—On December 20, 1917, at Chinkiang, William Martinson, aged 70 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Stewart Brown thanks friends for floral tributes and kind expressions of sympathy in her recent sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917.

THE ALLIES' DETERMINATION.

Two of Reuter's telegram, to hand yesterday, were of more than ordinary interest so far as the war situation of the present day and of the immediate future is concerned. The reference is here made to the telegram in which Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, announced in the Italian Chamber Italy's determination to resist the enemy if need be "as far as Sicily," while the other telegram we have in mind is that from Washington, in which Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, in making his "weekly review" of the war situation, has quite a cheerful message to communicate. Perhaps it may be as well to deal first with the last mentioned telegram, as it contains certain statements upon which it is particularly pleasing to dwell. Mr. Baker states—and the soundness of his conclusions, we believe, is not likely to be refuted—that "no matter what superiority of men and guns the enemy may temporarily be able to bring to the West, . . . he knows that, as far as it is humanly possible to foresee, his effort will inevitably result merely in local successes." This view, we are of opinion, will be endorsed throughout the world wherever judgment is not biased by mendacious enemy fabrications. The few successes which have of late fallen to the Germans do not alter the broad fact that their effort is "purely local" and cannot possibly weaken the determination of ourselves and our Allies, especially as we still retain overwhelming superiority in men and munitions, to compel the enemy to relinquish his absurd claims, to make as equitable reparation as possible for the incalculable injuries he has inflicted, particularly upon Belgium and several other comparatively small nationalities. Very shrewdly, Mr. Baker points out a fact that will probably meet with general acceptance when he says that the increased effort in the indomitable of the enemy's intention to attempt to renew his peace propaganda, deluding himself probably into the belief that the outcome of the recent tremendous effort in Italy and France will cause our Allies and ourselves to feel much more inclined towards a discussion of peace.

In this conclusion the enemy will find that he has once again failed to understand the true nature of the spirit and determination which animates the British, French and Americans. The enemy's threat that if the peace, which it is believed they are likely to propose, is not acceptable to the Allies they will break through the Allied line, need not be regarded too seriously. With the immense reinforcements with which they appear to have been able to strengthen their position in France and which led to the set-back at Cambrai, they probably now occupy a stronger position than for some time past, but that it is of such a nature as to cause us serious anxiety is the opinion only of the enemy. As the United States Secretary of War says, proposals of peace on what the enemy will doubtless wish us to believe are favourable terms should but spur us on to further and to more energetic effort. And this observation as representative of American opinion is full of hopeful augury for the future.

Likewise full of hope is Signor Orlando's utterance in the Italian Chamber. It breathes the spirit of ancient Rome and forcibly indicates that the enemy invader will have to fight for every foot of soil he attempts to gain in Italy and that the resistance with which he will be confronted will be continued till the end. Already we see the fruits of the Italians' splendid resistance in the battle of Asiago, where, as one of the latest telegrams states, what soil was lost by the Italians has been regained. The fighting was of the "hand-to-hand" order, plainly pointing to the fact that the struggle continues and is likely to continue with unabated vigour and tenacity. Fighting for their country and for their honour, firmly supported by Anglo-French troops and buoyed with glowing utterances such as that of Signor Orlando's, there are good grounds for the belief that the Italians will ultimately be gloriously successful.

His Majesty's Christmas Message.

The extremely felicitous Christmas message which His Majesty the King sent to the Navy and Army will find a welcome response in the hearts not only of every sailor and soldier fighting for the dear Homeland, but likewise in the hearts of every subject of the King. The message breathes the spirit of tenderness and sympathy of tenderness towards the brave men striving heroically for Country and Empire, and of sympathy born of personal knowledge of the splendid patriotism of every man, no matter of what rank, in the Army and Navy. It is a kindly message, one worthy to be sent by the head of a great State, and one that cannot but prove acceptable to every loyal subject. Right truly does His Majesty say that the "nation stands faithful to its pledges and is resolute to fulfil them." Never more so than to-day was it the case, and the sympathetic bond that to-day exists, and exists even more potentially than at any other time between the Throne and the People, is a further indication, if such be needed, that the British nation will continue to fight on in the great struggle until certain victory is ours. The "greeting" sent by Their Majesties the King and Queen to the wounded sailors and soldiers were likewise extremely pleasing and acceptable. Both the King and Queen know, as they state, "by personal experience" with how much patience and cheerfulness the sufferings of our wounded have been borne, and the knowledge that their glorious attainments have been received so sympathetically by their Majesties will doubtless be soothing to the wounded and a further incentive to those still bearing the "heat and the burden of the day."

The "All-Highest's" Flapdoodle. In striking contrast to the spirit permeating King George's message is the flimsy message of the Kaiser to his War Minister. In it the "All Highest" claims that "all the efforts of Britain, France and America have been in vain owing to the death-defying courage of the troops, etc., etc." "Death-defying" is rather good, and it certainly is very nice, as indeed it is very unusual, of Kaiser Wilhelm to give praise to "any other than to himself." It would be interesting to know how the Kaiser has arrived at the conclusion that all the efforts of the countries mentioned have been "in vain" when it is as certain as anything can possibly be that a comparatively insignificant portion of the resources of Britain, France and America have so far been expended, nor will an attempt be made seriously to expend them, for such an effort will in vain be needed. The spirit, the determination and the boundless resources of Britain and France have even to-day been but lightly touched upon, and as for the United States she has but given the very slightest of proofs of what she will be able to do if need be. So, Kaiser Wilhelm would do well not to be too hopeful, for even the "death-defying" qualities of his troops are not likely to prove invincible against such wonderful optimism.

Sale Postponed. The sale of the river steamer Serf, which should have taken place at the auction rooms of Mr. Geo. P. Lummett to-day, has been indefinitely postponed.

No Infected Rats. During the week ending December 8, there were 2,082 rats caught and examined and during the following week the number was 2,130. None of these was found to be infected.

Murder at Yaumati. The murder of a better-class Chinese male is reported from Yaumati. The body was discovered on a piece of vacant ground and it was evident that deceased had been shot from behind by a 32-calibre pistol, the bullet entering the nape of the neck. An empty cartridge case was found close by. From the circumstances it would seem that the robbery was the motive of the crime, for deceased had recently come down from Shanghai and had in his possession a large sum of money and some jewellery.

A Chinese man and woman were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with false pretences, being alleged that they presented a ring to pawnbroker and asked for \$30, purporting the ring to be a. The ring was tested and found to be of base metal. A search appeared for the pawnbroker. The case was adjourned till being fixed in the sum \$100 each.

A Hay Theft. During the holiday a Chinese was paying for his admission into the Vivia Theatre when he felt a pull in his pocket. On turning quickly round, he found a young fellow countryman holding a pitch in his hand, he having succeeded in picking it from the pocket of the patron's pocket. The manager, Mr. J. J. Blake, was called and the dishonest one arrested. When charged by Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court yesterday morning, said that he picked the watch and was going to hand it to his friend who stole it. He was now sentenced to two months' hard labour and ordered to receive ten strokes with the cane.

DAY BY DAY.

THE BEST THINGS AND TREASURES OF THIS WORLD ARE NOT PRODUCED BY EACH GENERATION FOR ITSELF.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 61st birthday of President Woodrow Wilson.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

"Fantastic Stars." The "Fantastic Stars" commenced their three nights' season at the Bijou Theatre last night with a programme that was greatly enjoyed.

Armed Robbery. An armed robbery which is said to have taken place near Ping Shan has been reported to the police by a woman living in a matched, who he stated that money and clothing has been stolen, a man rounded and another person kidnapped.

Highway Robbery. A woman has reported to the Police that whilst she was on her way from Kowloon City to another village, accompanied by another woman, they were stopped by two armed men and their wrists tied with thin wire. Bangles were stolen from each of them, together with \$1 in money.

Sir Henry May's "Bag." The N. O. Daily News states that in his recent hunting expedition at Kites, H. E. Sir Henry May bagged a deer, 185 pounds, and other game. Originally he intended to hunt bigger game but owing to the presence of a Japanese party on the field he had to be satisfied with smaller fry.

Evading the Duty. A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball to-day with importing three ounces of Chinese wine without paying the duty. Revenue Officer Lunnigan stated that the duty would amount to \$120. The defendant had it concealed, as had been suspected of importing it in small quantities before. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

Robbers did a Junk. The master of a fishing junk at Tai-po has reported to the Police that while on the shore in Chinese territory some men boarded his vessel. They stole \$40 in 20-cent pieces, an anchor and some fat of rope. The master reported that all of them were armed and of them struck him on the back with the butt end of a revolver.

Victoria Theatre Attraction. The management of the Victoria Theatre has arranged for the "Fantastic Stars" to appear jointly with all the Vaudeville Company on to-day night. The amalgamation of these artists should make a strong combination, and a good house should be the result. The "Fantastic Stars" are appearing to-night and to-morrow at the 9.15 session at the Vivia Theatre.

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CHRISTMAS SPORT.

CRICKET.

Civil Service v. Mr. Ponsonby-Fane's Team.

This all-day match, played on the Civil Service ground on Monday, proved most enjoyable. It resulted in a well-deserved win for the home team by 99 runs. The Civil Service batted first and put up the very useful total of 214 runs, the highest scores being Dixon (90), Saiton (35), Wicheell (29) and Syme-Thomson (22). The opposing side opened rather weakly, but the "tail" was strong. However, all the side was out for 115. Of these, the captain of the team was responsible for 25 not out, while Yew Manton contributed 26 and Marley 21. Hamilton was in especially fine form with the ball, taking seven wickets for 39 runs, while for the visitors Brayshaw had most success, capturing five wickets for 87.

After the match, in the Club-house, Mr. P. T. Lambie was presented with a gold watch from the members of the Civil Service Cricket Club. The presentation was made by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee, who spoke of the hard work which Mr. Lambie had undertaken and carried out successfully in keeping the ground in good condition and preparing wickets and tennis courts. He added that it was recognised this year that the Civil Service ground was in better condition than ever before and was second to none in the Colony. This was almost entirely due to Mr. Lambie's untiring care and energy and the members wanted to show their appreciation of this.

Mr. Lambie briefly replied, expressing his deep thanks for the kindly gift.

Hongkong C. C. v. United Services.

The Christmas holidays were marked by a very interesting two days' match, this being played on the Club ground between teams representing the Hongkong Cricket Club and the United Services. Ideal weather favoured the fixture, and, as will be seen by the scores below, the quality of play was high. Play commenced on Christmas afternoon, the Club going in first and compiling the high total of 234, to which T. E. Pearce, with 54, and K. Brayshaw, with 81, were the chief contributors. On the following morning the United Services replied with 224. Commander Gibson and Corpl. Graham scored 53 and 52 respectively. It was just after lunch that the Club commenced its second innings, and some really fine batting was seen. T. E. Pearce making 82 not out and H. E. Muriel knocking off 50 before the Club declared its innings closed, with 195 for only three wickets. The Services made rather a poor show in the subsequent play, being all out for 88 thanks to the good bowling of Brayshaw and Hamilton. The match thus ended in an easy win for the Club. The scores were as follows:—

H. K. C. C. (1st Innings).
Ponsonby Fane, L. W., b. Morgan, ... 6
T. E. Pearce, c Murray, b Reakes, ... 54
H. E. Muriel, c Adams, b Morgan, ... 23
K. Brayshaw, b Graham, ... 81
G. F. Marley, b Reakes, ... 8
M. M. Mass, st. Sharmar, b Morgan, ... 19
J. Stalker, c Wright, b Reakes, ... 10
R. Kennedy, b Morgan, ... 7
E. W. Hamilton, c Reakes, b Graham, ... 11
P. E. Cobb, c Heck, b Morgan, ... 12
D. E. Donnelly, not out, ... 7
Extras ... 16
Total ... 234

Bowling.
O. M. R. W.
Morgan ... 19 3 3 83
Graham ... 23 5 67 2
Reakes ... 14 1 67 3
Hack ... 4 0 21 0
United Services, (2nd Innings).
S. G. Hack, b Hamilton, ... 11
Major Robertson, c R. F. Fane, b Hamilton, ... 17
Lieut. Murray, c Pearce, b Hamilton, ... 4
Commander Gibson, b Brayshaw, ... 53

Civil Service v. R. J. A. The following will represent the Civil Service Club at home at 11 a.m. on Monday next:—Hon. C. Severn, O.M.G. (Captain), D.M. Goodall, R. C. Wicheell, W. Dixon, C.M. Reynolds, R.E.O. Bird, F. J. Ling, B.W. Bradbury, W.H. Edmonds, E.W. Hamilton and P.T. Lambie.

Football. The following will represent the Hongkong Defence Corps in their game with the R.G.A. on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground:—Goldenberg, Cave and McGubbin (Captain), Kaleson, Stewart and Rodger, Grimmett, Chasels, Irvine, McTavish and Stalker. Reserve: Bailton.

England v. Scotland. There was a big attraction on the Club ground yesterday, when the representative of England and Scotland met in friendly rivalry. The match was very keenly contested, and after many exciting moments it ended in a pointless draw. A collection was taken for the Halifax Relief Fund and the Star and Garter Fund.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir Brian Cokayne, the newly elected Governor of the Bank of England, is a member of a City firm which has long been closely associated with the Bank. He is a partner in the South American firm of Messrs. Anthony Gibbs and Sons. Years ago Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, who afterwards became Lord Aldenham, was one of the best known Governors of the Bank. Sir Brian was not Deputy Governor when the war broke out, but became so shortly afterwards, and he has naturally had to do a great deal of the work that would otherwise have been done by the Governor.

One of the greatest difficulties in lecturing to an English audience about Germany, says a correspondent in a Home paper, is to explain the relationship between the Kaiser and the Germans. Perhaps the best way is to imagine what would have been the tie between the Highland clans and a Stuart king if the Stuarts had been on the throne of Great Britain since 1603. The relationship is not at all like that of a constitutional king and his subjects, where each party feels bound to keep within the terms of the contract. It is more like the personal tie between a Highland chieftain and his clansmen. In the case of the Kaiser it is a mutual loyalty cemented by innumerable ties of interest. The Kaiser's loyalty to his clansmen is shown by appointing them to all possible and impossible posts in the army, navy, and Civil Service. The Junkers' loyalty to the Kaiser consists in sticking to the Hohenzollerns through thick and thin. "The Kaiser—may he be always right, but the Kaiser right or wrong," would be the German version of a famous American sentiment. The parallel might be carried farther. In the present war the Highlanders have expressed the old, fierce joy in fighting. "Eh, mon! it was grand to see them go over the top—ten thousand of them, and not a man finching," said one Highlander to the writer, speaking of the Battle of Arras. The Celtic temper in battle is well illustrated by the story of the Scot who found himself in an enemy's net when there was a row going on. He turned to the proprietor with the inquiry: "Is this a private fight, or can anyone join in?" That is the Junker also to a T.

The Imperial British Israel Association has taken quite a stylish shop in the City, and must be selling its amazing literature in great quantities. Who is financing these people? The Rev. W. M. H. Milner, "vicar of Helston, Cornwall, and son of the chaplain to H. R. H. the late Duke of Edinburgh," is apparently the chief prophet at present. His genealogy of the Prince of Wales, tracing his descent through a lady, called Tea Tephi to the original King David lies before me. The descriptive booklet is beautifully got up in purple, red, and gold. It would all be harmless enough moonshine but for the implied theory that Great Britain's mission is to destroy Germany in order that the present Prince of Wales may, sitting on the "Throne of the Lord," proceed to "rule the world" from it. Surely there is quite enough pernicious nonsense of that kind coming out of Germany without other countries swelling the supply gratuitously.

Mr. Roosevelt's engagement as a staff contributor to the *Kansas City Star* prompts the *New York Evening Post* to some lively pleasantry at his expense. The usual course in the development of an American writer is to begin with reporting free and police news. Then comes the editorial desk. Then comes literature proper with the magazines. Then comes fiction in the full-sized book, with a regular publisher's imprint. "Bat," the *Colonel* has travelled the opposite route. He began with writing books, passed on to the magazines, and is now to do newspaper editorials. "If the record is to be complete," the *Post* critic continues, "he will move on to fires and police for a metropolitan paper, and will end up with local items on the *Oregonian* by *Guardian*."

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

War Charities.

OUR DAY FAIR

AT THE
KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB GROUND
ON

NEW YEAR DAY.

TUESDAY, January 1st, 1918.

3 P.M. TILL 11.30 P.M.

30 GREAT ATTRACTIONS 30

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

DATE TRAMS (PEAK) AND FERRIES.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Swedish Vice-Consulate have this day been removed to 12, Des Vœux Road, Central, Powell's Building, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 27th December, 1917.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FOR

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HAGGIS, BLACK &

WHITE PUDDINGS,

TURKEYS & HAMS.

ORDER EARLY.

"THE SHIRT OF MERIT"

Summit

In Styles Suitable for
Day and Evening Wear.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 30-10.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

A FULL RANGE

WHITE
GREEN
BLUE
PRINROSE
PINK
BUFF
RUSSET
GREY

THESE ARE THE
SHADES
REPRESENTED IN
OUR LATEST CONSIGNMENT
OF

AMERICAN
COMMERCIAL
BOND PAPER

VERY SUITABLE FOR DEPARTMENTAL STATIONERY.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FANTASTIC STARS
BIJOU THEATRE TO-NIGHT
9.15 P.M.

ACROBATICS, SINGING, DANCING, MIRTH & MUSIC.
DAMON & MYTHIAS VICTORIA TO-NIGHT. 7.15
THEATRE 9.15

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR THE
HOLIDAY
SEASON



ARROW
TANGO
SHIRTS

are an evening
dress necessity.
They are proper
for wear with
either the formal
dress coat or
evening jacket.

The bosoms are
tucked, puffed,
pleated or "mush-
room." A variety
of effects, plain or
embroidered.



ARROW
COLLARS

REPRESENT in style,
material and make
the last word in
collardom.

Every style that's worth
while, made in a way that
leaves nothing to be de-
sired, either in the fashion,
finish or service.

Quarter sizes—and notches
wherever they're better
than buttonholes.

OBTAINABLE FROM
MACKINTOSH'S
AND
TAK CHEONG'S.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from above ports,
Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their cargo is be-
ing landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports &
Exports Hongkong before bill of
lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the Go-
downs where they will be ex-
amined on Saturday Dec. 29th
1917, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after December 31st
1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 26th December, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 30th December, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 2nd January,
1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if
filed after the 8th January,
1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's
Steamer

"LYCAON"

are hereby notified that the Car-
go will be discharged into Holi's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will
lie at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 24th
December.

Optional cargo will be landed
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
31st December, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 15th Jan.
or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO
AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"COSTARICA"

Captain OGDEN, having ar-
rived from above Ports Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods
are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before noon, 27th
instant.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, 31st
inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be
recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 2nd
January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, 26th December, 1917.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:—
GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS
6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships with Modern Accommodations.

"Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares."

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE,

TEL. No. 1063.

225 YONGE ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Shinab Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 MON, 31st Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, S.O., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama...	Atsuta Maru Capt. Iizumi	T. 16,000 SUN, 13th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Jinsen Maru Capt. Saito	T. 8,000 FRIDAY, 4th Jan.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MOBI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	12,000	11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	18th Jan.
SHIKYO MARU	12,000	25th Feb.
PERNSA MARU	19,000	2nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	13,000	9th Mar.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERNSA MARU" only call at Shanghai.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, GUAY, BALBOA, GALLAO, AFRICA AND IQUQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers.
ANYO MARU 15,500
KYO MARU 17,500
SEIYO MARU 14,000
Masters are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
T. DAIC, Agent.
KING-BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Tjikembang 27th Dec. S.S. Tjikongri
Arakan
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

JANUARY 26, 1918.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Bldg. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.
FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TSINGTAO, W'WEI & C'FOO Huichow	Shantung	27th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	27th Dec. at 5 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANLU"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China. Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong December 24, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilmanoeck	Amoy	in port	27th Dec.	Amoy & Shanghai
Tijaroem		30th Dec.	1st Jan.	
Tilalajap		5th Jan.	10th Jan.	Kobe
Tjikini		15th Jan.	20th Jan.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 15

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND KOCHOOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 1st Jan., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Talsang	Fri., 28th Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Sat., 29th Dec. at 4 light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 4th Jan. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a duly qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Duta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Cebu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all

parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Norwegian Mercantile Marine.

The following particulars from Christiania will show how efficacious have been the measures adopted in the fight against German unrestricted submarine warfare. At the end of August, 1917, the Norwegian mercantile marine consisted of 3,279 vessels, representing a total tonnage of 2,143,617 tons, which has since been increased by 231 ships, representing 12,112 tons. During the month of September 23 vessels, representing 34,633 tons, were lost, of which 17 represented 31,800 tons, were due to events of the war. After allowing for losses the Norwegian mercantile marine on October 1st totalled 3,265 vessels, representing a total tonnage of 2,126,495 tons.

An Effective Proposal.

The attempt to extract income tax from the monetary awards made to captains and officers for meritorious service in action with enemy submarines came like a thunderbolt upon the community, says the "Journal of Commerce." The matter has been raised on several occasions, and now the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes to Mr. Basil E. Peto, M.P., the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the gratifying announcement that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have, with his approval, instructed the Surveyors of Taxes that, with the concurrence of the various bodies of Income Tax Commissioners, these awards should not be included in the computation of the income tax liability of the officers in question.

U.S. Mercantile Marine.

All United States vessels over 2,500 tons have now been taken over by the Government, and from Monday afternoon practically the entire United States Merchant Marine was under Government control. Says a recent Washington telegram: "The commandeered vessels include all those in the Transatlantic trade with the exception of very few small tonnage tramp ships. This initial result is expected to be a great relief in the congestion of freight, millions of tons of goods now being piled up on piers and stored in warehouses awaiting ships to carry the goods across the Atlantic. While many of the vessels will be turned back into the hands of their owners, the control of them will rest with the Shipping Board, who, having complete knowledge of the entire situation, will be able to make better use of the ships than would have been the case had they remained in the hands of private companies."

Submarine Seamen's Extra Wages.

Upon receipt of the announcement recently made by the Board of Trade that arrangements had been completed for the payment of extra wages to crews of merchant ships sunk by war perils, the Mercantile Marine Service Association drew the attention of the Board of Trade to the fact that shipmasters were specially excluded from its benefits, and pointing out the injustice of the distinction in view of the fact that a master has more difficulty in obtaining fresh employment and during his period of inaction incurs much heavier domestic expenses than any member of his crew. The sympathies of Commander Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., were also enlisted on the subject, and as a result of these combined representations the secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association is now in receipt of a letter from the Board of Trade in which it is stated that, whilst masters are in a different position from the other members of the ship's company and are technically the employers of the officers and crew, yet there is no reason why the arrangements made in the case of officers and seamen should not be extended to the masters, and instructions have accordingly been issued to that effect. The appropriate amount of extra wages will be paid to the master of a ship which has been sunk as a result of war risks by the Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office on the production of a certificate from the shipowners stating the rate of wages at which the master was employed, the date up to which he has been paid by the owners, and the fact that he is no longer receiving wages from them. When, however, the master of a ship which has been sunk by war risk is retained on pay in the employ of the shipowners this arrangement will not apply. "Journal of Commerce."

NOTICES.

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THURSDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

FRIDAY, 28th DECEMBER, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Kinsan. 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

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EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN"

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N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
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Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	27, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Haiphong	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Koonshing	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. J. Co.	2, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	4, Jan.
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	4, Jan.
Kobe	Tijlatjap	J.C.J. L.	10, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tsuta M.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Avi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	20, Jan.

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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail
Steamship Co. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice that the S.S. "CHINA" left that
port for the Orient on Saturday, Decem-
ber 22nd, and is due to arrive here on or
about January 20th, 1918.

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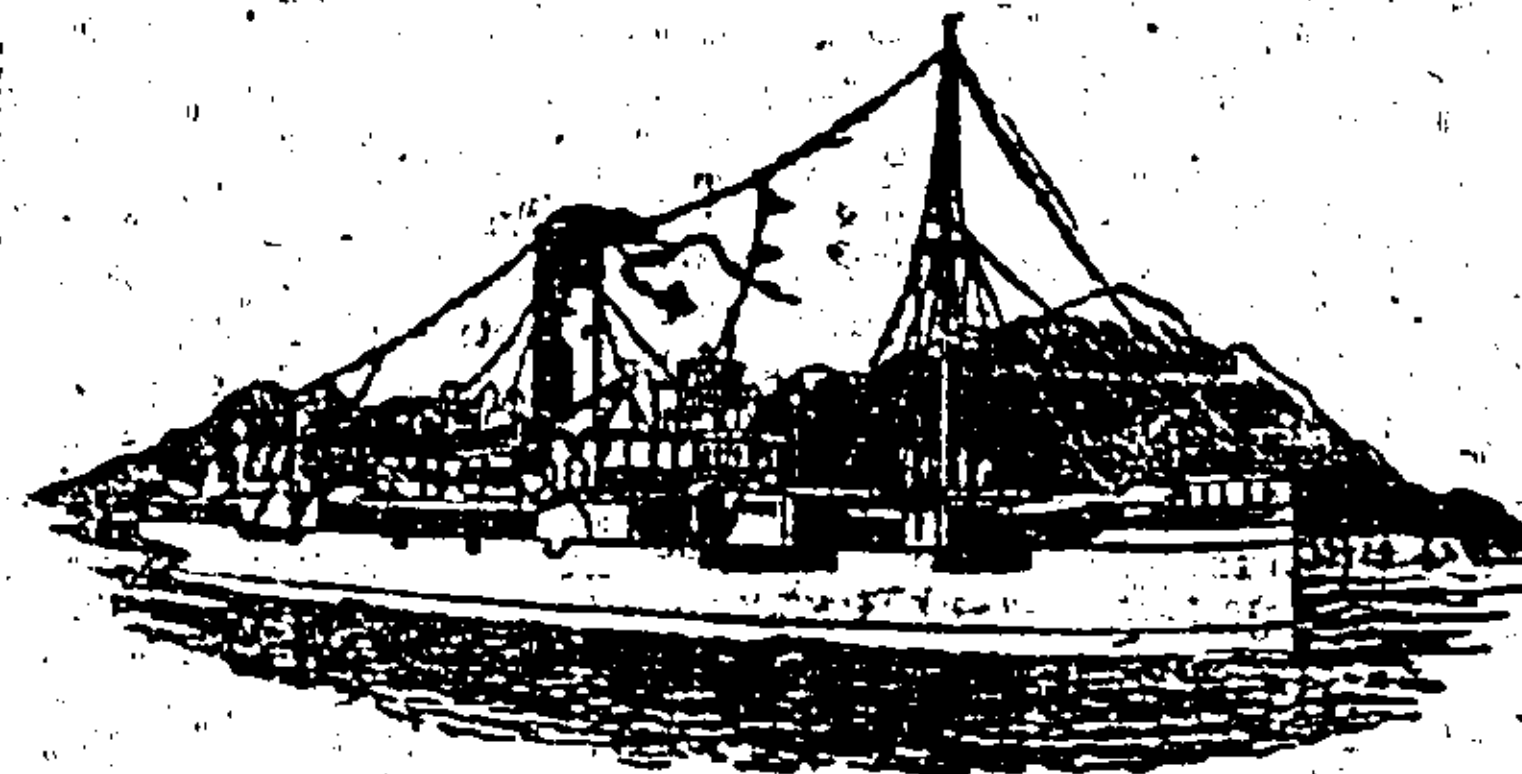
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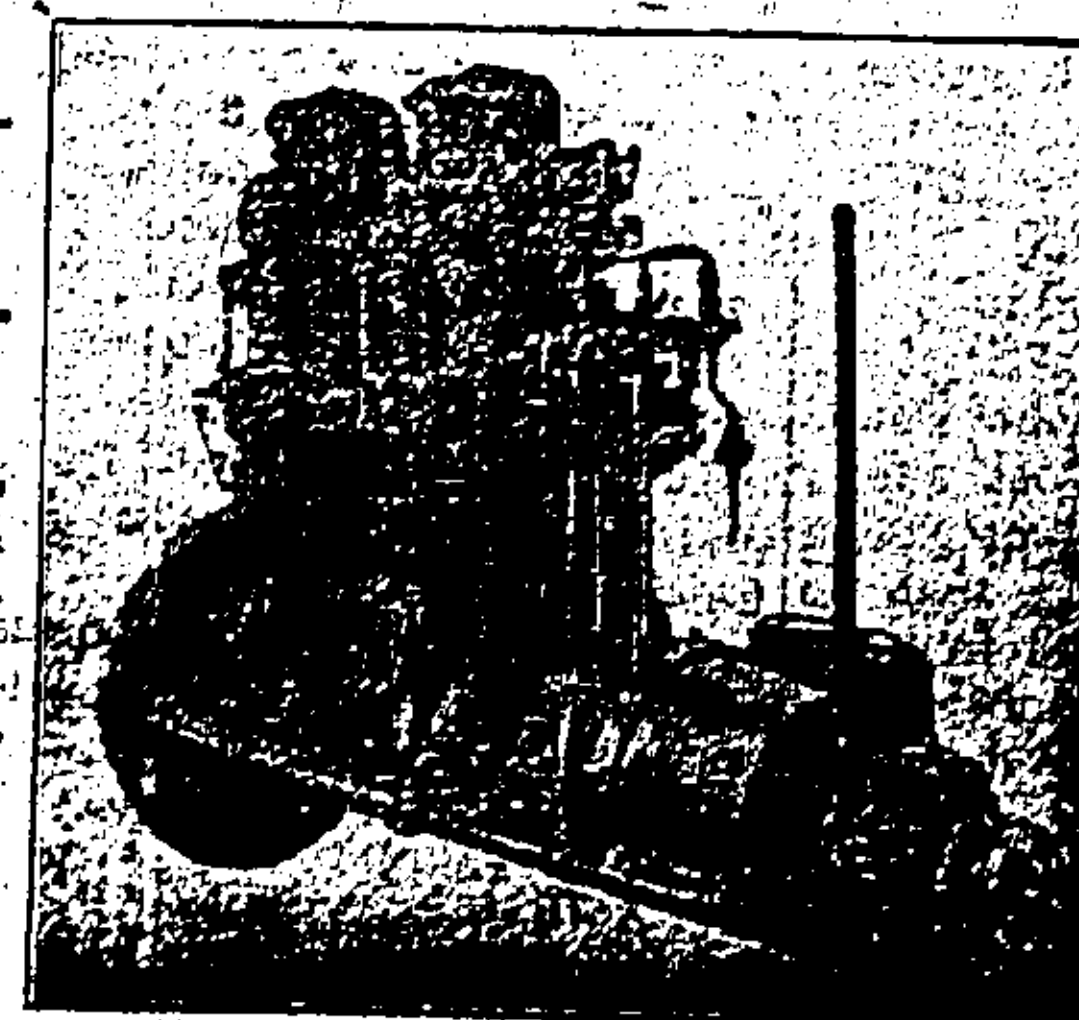
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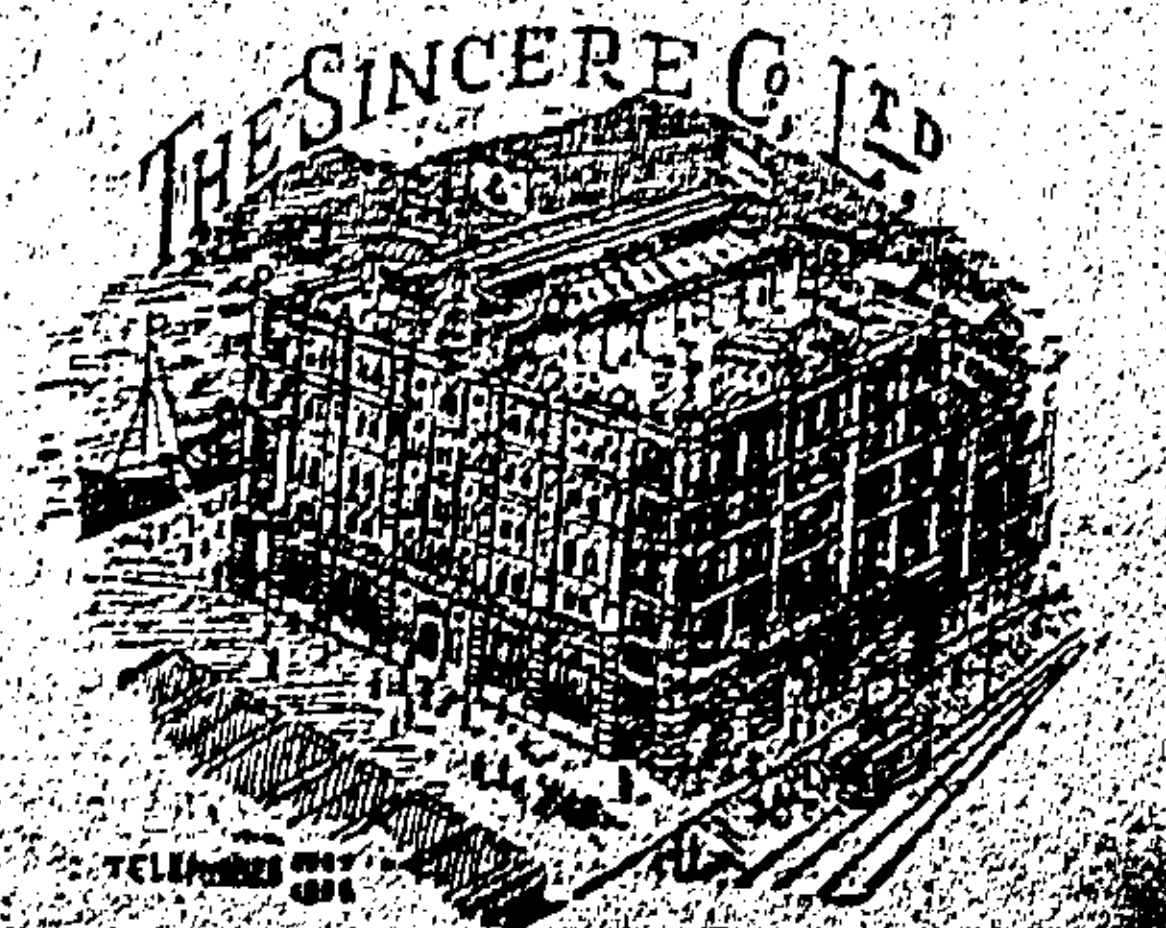
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TEL. 1907



UNCLIMED TELEGRAM

Eastern Extension, Australia
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Barretto & Co. from New
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Chanshee, from Darwin.
Chin Mean Lin, 32, Wing
St. from Montreal.

Chengsum hi, Iji Confed-
ary, Thongkwai Market, from
Shanghai.

Chut Her, c/o Hong Thong
Seng, from Batavia.

Ching-tai, from Guaymas, Mex-
ico, Chowsingho, 14, Connaught
Road, from Vancouver.

Enguan Guankee, from Pen-
ang.

Fontaine, Posts Restante, from
Paris.

Graves, Royal, c/o American
Consul, from Bombay.

Joseph, Astor Hotel, from
Shanghai.

Kooning, Wingon, from San
Francisco.

Kow Yew Eye, Kungshu
Street, from Singapore.

Liming Hotel, Chongwen St.
from Taipei.

Mugchow, 67, Queen Street
from Calcutta.

Ward, Alfred, H.M.S. "Tamar"
from Plymouth.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Gan House, 13, Race Court
c/o Nanyang Tobacco, from
Swatow.

Chanahinchow, 17, Third Floor,
Old Billy Street, from Shanghai.

Nam, from Shanghai.

Houmque, Chickham Road,
from Shanghai.

Pennina, Passenger, Emp-
Rassia, Cafe Canadian, from
Shanghai.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1917.

China's Cotton Control Board.

The Cotton Control Board has
decided that over 75 per cent of
the spindles using American
cotton and over 35 per cent of the
looms may run exclusively for
Government contracts. Firms at
present running over 45 per cent
of their spindles for Government
contracts will be allowed to run
an additional 20 per cent under
license for private business. Firms
running over 65 per cent of their
looms for Government contracts
will be licensed to run an addi-
tional 20 per cent for private pur-
poses.—Central China Post.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor, (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventria.)

The Hon. Mr. Gland Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. O. D. O. Wolf, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Otham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI-Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. Lan Cho P. K.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Councils.)

Financial.

The following financial minutes were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$300 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, other charges, rent of temporary offices.

A sum of \$100 in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, Hongkong Water Works, (22) maintenance of Aberdeen.

A sum of \$275,000 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (24) compensation and resumptions.

His Excellency the Governor said that this money was to be used for the destruction of the picturesque hill known as Morrison Hill and the building thereon, the compensation of \$225,000, being the sum agreed upon by the owners three years ago.

A sum of \$8,850 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, —D, steam launches, other charges, repairs.

A sum of \$6,000 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (24) compensation and resumptions.

A sum of \$136 50 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, other charges, launch, coal.

A sum of \$676.06 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, honorarium to Mr. E. O. Hutchinson.

His Excellency observed that he had laid a recommendation before the Secretary of State for the Colonies some time ago in connection with an honorarium for Mr. Hutchinson, who had performed valuable services in connection with the institution of several new import duties. Business men would appreciate the enormous amount of work entailed. The sum voted was \$100, and the present vote represented that sum.

A sum of \$1,200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, communications, (45) roads:—(a) Taiipo Road, widening to 16' and improving bends, etc., between 5th and 9th milestones, \$700; (b) General Works, \$500.

A sum of \$87,605.60 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Halifax, Nova Scotia Relief Fund.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak raised an interesting point in connection with this vote, saying that no reply had been received from the Dominion Government of Canada, acknowledging the donation. What they feared was that the sum had been merged into the general fund in London and had not gone as a direct contribution from this Colony to Canada.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said that it was intimated in the telegram approving of the gift being made that the \$10,000 was being sent to the Government of Canada together with an expression of sympathy from this Colony.

Mr. Holyoak said that he only wanted to point out that no reply had been received. That was rather unsatisfactory.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary admitted that no reply had been received from Canada, but judging from the telegram received from London, through which the money was sent, it looked as though the contribution had gone separately.

His Excellency thought that it was rather odd that no reply had been received, and promised to make enquiries.

A sum of \$1,400 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, buildings, (3) maintenance of lighthouses.

A sum of \$9,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (14) Victoria Gaol: Constructing concrete platform over lower yard.

Imports and Exports.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—The existing definitions of the terms "to export" and "to import" in the principal Ordinance refer only to the carriage of things out of and into the Colony. These definitions are not appropriate to the case of things which are not carried in the ordinary sense but which are propelled through the air or through or under the water.

It is therefore proposed to amend the definitions so as to make them more apt to include such cases. This explains clause 2 of the bill. Clause 3 proposes to raise the penalty under the principal Ordinance from \$5,000 to \$10,000, as it is realized that in the abnormal conditions due to the war the smaller penalty would not be a sufficient deterrent in the case of some of the offences against the Ordinance which are possible.

In doing so, he stated that the Bill was to alter the definitions of the terms and it had become urgent because of a situation which had arisen with regard to the launches in the harbour. A considerable number were necessary for the commercial life of the Colony and if the number were unduly diminished now it would be hardly possible to replace them under present conditions. Seaborne craft and aircraft were not covered by the old definitions. The penalties had been increased because there was possibly greater profit on an illegal deal now than formerly.

The Bill went through all its stages and was passed.

War Contracts.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to make provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements regulations and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war.

He said that it was sought to give protection to those people who had made contracts but who were unable to fulfil them owing to governmental restrictions rendered necessary by the war. It was a shield.

The second reading was agreed to, and the Bill was later read a third time and passed.

Insurance Deposits.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons firms and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business.

In a lengthy speech, he explained the various provisions, indicating that it was necessary to ensure that a company carrying on insurance business had a good financial backing.

In the Committee stage quite a number of minor amendments were agreed to. The Bill was passed through all its stages.

The Colony's Death Rate.

The death rate in the Colony during the month of November was 22.6 per thousand per annum. During the week ending December 9, it was 17.1, against a rate of 27.8 for the corresponding week of last year.

Christmas Draw.

There was the usual drawing for prizes of turkeys, hams, geese, oysters, tobacco, wines, spirits, etc., at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Christmas Eve. The arrangements were in charge of officials of the Club and there was a large attendance of those interested. Nearly 200 prizes were drawn for, and the net proceeds are to go to the K.C.C. "Our Day" Funds.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

Observances in the Churches.

As usual, Christmastide was observed by special services in the Churches of the Colony. On Christmas morning the Bishop of Victoria preached at St. John's Cathedral, while at the Roman Catholic Cathedral there was a solemn High Mass in the morning and the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament in the evening, there being other observances on Christmas Eve. At the special morning service at the Union Church, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald gave a seasonable address.

St. John's Cathedral.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral, the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Linder) said:—Some of the Old Testament Scriptures are extraordinarily appropriate for these times in which we live. This certainly is the case with the section of Isaiah's prophecy from which our first lesson for to-day is taken. He was writing about 700 years before Christ at a time of national anxiety and distress. There was a keen conflict between the Assyrians and the Jews. The Jewish territory was invaded and they suffered disasters and defeats, and warfare brought its inevitable train of miseries. And if you read the passage in the revised version you will see how the prophet applies sarcasm to the people because they would not turn to the true source of strength but at that time some of them turned to wizards and to those who professed to deal with familiar spirits that could only "peep and mutter."

The prophet is indignant with them for turning to such sources for comfort and leaving out God, who should have been the chief source of instruction, he says. Should not a people seek unto their God; on behalf of the living should they seek unto the dead? I leave it to you to decide whether or not there is any parallel between the nation of those distressed Jews and some of our nations to-day in somewhat similar circumstances.

Then the prophet turns from sarcasm to pity and from pity to hope and hope to triumph. The passage read this morning is a triumphant passage. As the darkest cloud brings the brightest rainbow, so the deepest sorrow brings the greatest joy. After the manner of the Hebrew poets and if the number were unduly diminished now it would be hardly possible to replace them under present conditions. Seaborne craft and aircraft were not covered by the old definitions. The penalties had been increased because there was possibly greater profit on an illegal deal now than formerly.

The Bill went through all its stages and was passed.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to make provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements regulations and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war.

He said that it was sought to give protection to those people who had made contracts but who were unable to fulfil them owing to governmental restrictions rendered necessary by the war. It was a shield.

The second reading was agreed to, and the Bill was later read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons firms and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business.

In a lengthy speech, he explained the various provisions, indicating that it was necessary to ensure that a company carrying on insurance business had a good financial backing.

In the Committee stage quite a number of minor amendments were agreed to. The Bill was passed through all its stages.

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who can do the most in the way of invention is supposed to best serve his country by inventing an engine of destruction. In the 6th verse of this beautiful chapter Isaiah tells us that it is only by a living person that these changes can come. "For unto us a child is born and unto us a son is given and the government shall be upon his shoulder and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." He looks to a living person and no one else to make the great change. It is difficult to say what actually was the thought in his mind, since no earthly king ever fulfilled the conditions here laid down. His language is altogether beyond anything earthly. But it is to be someone who is to be born as a human child. Surely the Church is not far wrong in ascribing the prophecy to Him whose birth has changed our reckoning of time for all ages. He tells us what was to be His name, and to the Hebrews the name meant the character. He gives the fourfold name, Wonderful Counsellor, in whom were all treasures of wisdom. He increased in wisdom, and as a child of twelve spoke so that the teachers marvelled at him and the people afterwards said, "Never man spake like this man." The mighty God, the God incarnate whose name is Emmanuel, God with us, who dared to take to himself the name of God, "The great I Am." He said all power was given to Him: the power over disease, power over death, over death and over war. He is the Everlasting Father. Kings call themselves the fathers of their people because they desire to protect them, but many are unable to do so. God is the great Protector. And lastly His title the Prince of Peace. The angels sang at His birth was of peace. He came to bring peace and to make men at peace with God. He gave a peace which the world could not give. Men say, how is it that after nearly 2,000 years of the proclamation of the Gospel of Peace there is so little peace in the world? I can tell you. Because the world has not yet accepted the other attributes of Christ. They wanted Him as the Prince of Peace but would not accept Him as the Wonderful Counsellor; they did not accept His tenets or His duty or rely upon His protection as the Everlasting Father, so we have not yet come to the time when we can claim that he is the Prince of Peace. I do not know if you have read some remarkable papers for War time published two or three years ago. One of the best is by Herbert Gray. "The Only Alternative to War." He speaks of the horror of war, "and yet, he goes on to say, if the only alternative to war be mere peace we nearly all hesitate. For a world filled with mild and blameless youths incapable of violence we have no taste. For a Church that would wish to people the world with that type of humanity we have no patience. The big, virile, and reckless men, of whom God has made a great many, are quite clear about it. Unless they can live dangerously they have no special wish to live at all. Unless great affairs keep them on the stretch they find life unendurable for dullness. Merely to desire peace does not help at all. Noble peace is a result of right ways of thinking and living. It is as it were by product of social health. We make no progress simply by longing for peace in the sense of negation of war. What we have to discover is a way of life which shall seem to all healthy and wholesome souls more desirable than war. . . . It conveys a very little of the truth to call Him simply the Prince of Peace. He was and is the way to peace, but only because he is first of all the way to a new greatness of life, of which peace will merely be one feature. He did not come primarily to offer men a way to safety either in this world or the next. It was not to men's timidity that he made His appeal. It was greatness of life that He offered and it was a greatness that involved a hundred risks. And that is the reason why many of the greatest characters have been attracted to Him: Men like Paul, Angus Tine, General Gordon, Bishop Hannington, Lord Roberts and Dr. Livingstone have been

attracted to Him and many of our bravest soldiers and sailors to-day. The essence of His message was "the Kingdom of God must be set up on earth." He summoned all men to unite in establishing it. He charged them not merely to save their souls and live in peace but to unite in establishing the Kingdom of God. He challenges all evil not only that particular evil to which our enemies are addicted. His Kingdom means the establishment of the ways of righteousness in place of the way of strife, the ways of righteousness in place of the ways of covetousness, and the ways of purity instead of the ways of pleasure. Our nation is called to take a living part in hastening the Kingdom of God. Our King has called us all to a day of Prayer on Sunday week, January 6, when he begs us to pray for the clearestness and strength which are necessary, and he bids us humbly seek the blessing of Almighty God. I hope Christian public opinion in this Colony will be so strong that places of worship may be filled and places of sport may be closed on that day. But to-day I say remember that Christ came more for the Kingdom of God than for any one nation and if any nation is not prepared to seek the Kingdom of God then it will have to go down as other nations have gone down before it. We only have a right to ask His blessing on our arms in proportion as we desire them for the glory of God and the extension of His Kingdom. The whole nation needs God's blessing. All the Churches need it. Let us unitedly seek it. My brethren I charge you this Christmas time to close up your ranks, look to our Leader and catch some of the spirit of His great enthusiasm. Let us all form one great army for God's Kingdom and be ready to submit to any discipline and bear any cross and make any sacrifice and abandon every prejudice and welcome every comrade that the Kingdom of God may come. Then Isaiah's vision will be fulfilled that the Christ will be supreme and His government and Peace shall have no end.

The Catholic Cathedral.

At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Christmas Eve, solemn Mass was sung at 10 p.m. Bishop Posaoni officiated, being assisted by clergy and seminarians. The Church was gaily decorated and draped in red and white. At one of the side altars a beautiful orate was erected, and images of Our Lord with the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, together with shepherds, were unveiled at midnight, just as the Gloria in Excelsis Deo was being intoned by the Bishop at the Pontifical Mass. The Choir of St. Joseph's College, assisted by some local amateurs, sang the special music for the occasion. The *Adeste Fideles* was sung during the offertory. The Philharmonic Orchestra played during and after the Mass. Low Mass was said about 1 a.m., at which the congregation, participated in the General Communion.

On Christmas Day there was a solemn High Mass at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament in the evening.

Union Church.

At Union Church, popular Christmas hymns were sung. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, who spoke on the importance of preserving the household character of the Christmas festival, taking as his text David's excuse for absence from the court of Saul that he had "run home" to Bethlehem, where there was "a yearly sacrifice for all the family." It was true, he remarked, that Christmas is becoming less of a family home gathering and more of a mere holiday to be spent at places of public resort, the change was to be regretted. But whatever changes occurred, the season remained one at which thoughts inevitably did turn homeward, and here in Hongkong, where we are sometimes said to be a community of "exiles and outcasts," our loving hopes did not fail to bridge the separating seas. Another point to be gladly noted was that the festival was in a sense a reunion of the whole scattered "household of the faith," as it is pro-

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

Christmas Tree and Entertainment.

Boxing Day at the Civil Service Cricket Club has been marked for years past by a Christmas tree for the benefit of the children of the members, and yesterday afternoon there was a very happy gathering of youngsters when this annual event came off with every success. A huge tree had been heavily laden with presents and in addition to this there were "side shows" at which the youngsters heartily enjoyed themselves.

There was a very large attendance of parents and among those present were the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (President of the Club) and Mrs. Chatham.

The proceedings really commenced at 3.30 when the children sat down to a splendid tea, to which they did every justice, and following this they indulged in the sport of the side shows, ably aided by Charlie Chaplin and Wee MacGregor as well as kicking the football, being great fun. Later in the afternoon a photo group was taken, the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn being in the centre of a group of merry children.

This was succeeded by the unburdening of the Christmas tree, Mrs. Chatham handing the children their presents. Opportunity was also taken to present the cups won in the bowls competitions of the last season.

At the conclusion hearty cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Chatham and the hard working committee, together with a special cheer and "tiger" for Mr. P. T. Lumble, the secretary of the Club, to whose unstinted efforts the success of the afternoon was largely due.

Alleged Theft of Rings.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. E. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing two gold rings. The story of the complaint was that he had been living with the defendant for over two years. Yesterday he went to his box to get out a suit of clothes and then found that someone had been tampering with the box. He had the defendant arrested and when he was searched the rings were found concealed in his clothing. Defendant stated that he did not steal the rings and alleged that complainant had put them in his clothes so that he could have him convicted for robbery. The case was adjourned.

testant, Catholic and Greek Churches—of every shade and history found common ground at the foundations of faith and life. The preacher entered a plea for preserving the sacredness of the great festival. If it were true, as is said, that Christmas and its observances displaced the Roman Saturnalia and similar customs, so much the better, and so much the more reason for seeing that the festival did not revert to type, and become paganised once more. It was the profanation of Christmas which had compelled reformers to abandon its observance altogether in many places. That had been the case in Scotland, and it was the reason why, with exceptions, the Scottish contingent of the congregation did not and would not attend a Christmas Day service. Their fathers had frowned on it, with but too good reason, and they had inherited the custom though they had lost the frown. Let them set their faces against the senseless drinking customs which disgraced Christmas and New Year, show that one could be happy without being riotous, and enjoy oneself without lowering the tone of personal life and social intercourse. The preacher concluded with a word to those of whom he said, there are so many, to whom the season is saddened and always will be by the breeches which the year has made in the dear circle of affection and kinship. Conscious as we must be of this, it still remains that the season is one of joy. The war has come, and it will go, but God's gift is unspeakable in Christ will never be withdrawn and in Him the great home-gathering around the Father's footstool will yet be made complete.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

Preparing for the New Issue.

Word has been received from Singapore that Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson will be returning to Hongkong by the end of February to begin work in compiling the 1918 issue of the Hongkong Dollar Directory. The sales of the first issue (1917) fell but little short of 3,000 copies, a very gratifying result and one that has established a record here that will be difficult to excel. Reports received from Singapore show that the Dollar Directory of that city is proving an immense success. Business firms in Singapore have been quick to realise the advertising value of this admirable little publication, and it is understood that many advertising contracts have been signed up for three years, thus firmly establishing the Directory there.

Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson deserves to succeed with his venture. His *Realised Dollar Directories* are undoubtedly filling a long-felt public want, and, as stated in our columns when the first issue was brought out, the publication is one of whom we can well feel proud. Before leaving Hongkong for Singapore, Mr. Anderson signed up advertising contracts for a very generous number and such as will permit of still further enlargement being made of the Hongkong Dollar Directory. It is to be hoped that the public will appreciate the fact that such advertising support makes the publication of the Dollar Directory possible and will give their patronage to the firm who have and are showing civic spirit in taking up advertising space.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cotton Ginned in U. S.

The number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1917 in the United States prior to November 1, 1917, with the comparative statistics up to the corresponding dates in 1916 and 1915, is announced by the United States Bureau of the Census. Counting round sea-belt bales, the quantity for the 1917 period was 7,150,254 bales compared with 8,823,893 in 1916 and 7,378,286 in 1915. The statistics include 133,170 round bales for 1917, 154,141 for 1916, and 68,577 for 1915. The number of sea-belt bales is 57,381 for 1917, 80,727 for 1916, and 15,362 for 1915. The distribution of sea-belt bales by States is: Florida, 26,000; Georgia, 29,540; and South Carolina, 1,833. The figures for 1917 are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginner being transmitted by mail. The comparative statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to October 18 are 5,577,156 bales.

The Oriental Trust.

According to the Osaka and Tokyo papers the issue of shares in the Oriental Trust Guarantee and Exchange Company has been very eagerly snapped up and the portion—10 per cent.—offered the public from November 24 to 28 has been eight times oversubscribed, the highest premium tendered by applicants being Y. 77 whilst the minimum premium acceptable was fixed at Y. 20. The promoters of the undertaking have subscribed nine-tenths of the total stock (400,000 Y. 50 shares) which in itself indicates the popularity of the scheme of having an exchange at Shanghai similar to the Osaka and Tokyo merchandise exchanges. This Shanghai Exchange, however, is to handle bullion, besides bonds and shares, irrespective of the nationality and location of the scrip. The incorporation of the company at Shanghai is appointed for March next. We see by the prospectus that the Oriental Trust Guarantee and Exchange Company aims at operating upon a very wide scale. Such an institution should prove most welcome to the Shanghai community, to whose interests it can but give a valuable impetus.

—Kobe Herald.

U. S. Trade Conditions.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks *Dun's Review* of November 17, says:—With the increasing restraints imposed by war conditions, and with the many uncertainties of the period, business is handicapped in various ways and its progress is necessarily checked and irregular. Not through lack of confidence, but owing to the drawbacks in production and distribution, and also because of diminishing supplies of materials and merchandise, some important transactions are being held in abeyance, and the difficulties of filling requirements are not calculated to lessen with winter drawing nearer and a still greater congestion in transportation foreboded. Payments through the banks, as reflected in Clearing House transactions at the principal cities in the United States, amount to \$5,494,000, 970, a decrease of 12.3 per cent. compared with the same week last year, but a gain of 24.6 per cent. over the corresponding week in 1915. *Bradstreet's* says: The stream of business in ordinary channels runs quite freely, considering that the Government has preference in the matter of deliveries, but there is some evidence of conservatism and more or less uncertainty respecting the future trend of prices and the course of the stock market. In the latter respect, however, there is rather more of a feeling that pressing liquidation has been fairly well completed.

Shanghai Billiards.

The final game in the Shanghai Billiards Championship took place at the American Club, between Mr. G. Morris and Mr. J. V. Jansen, when the former ran to 600 points to Mr. Jansen's 587. The highest break (35) was made by the latter player.

WAR TRAGEDIES AND COMEDIES.

The novelist and the dramatist on the look-out for tragedy-comedy have already found a rich mine in the great War.

Unparalleled, in every sense, the War is without precedent in the number of its cases of resurrection. "Recalled to life," says Jewish Oranher in "A Tale of Two Cities," "you'd be in a blessing bed way, Jerry, if 'recalled to life' was to come into fashion."

Well, the great War has brought it very much into fashion, and a good many people have been much disturbed in consequence. But apart from the almost unthinkable joy of reunion in most instances and the awkward situation developed in others by the reappearance of the "dead," there have been many instances in which the comic side of the story has been uppermost throughout and the most least piquant feature—the conflict between official reliance on its record and Jimmy's assurance of his own existence.

There was the soldier, for example, in the early days of the War who would keep calling at the War Office to draw his back pay, who stubbornly refused to admit that he was dead, though there was the proof in black and blue, so to speak, before his eyes.

The official attitude, quite naturally, was that of the Lord High Executioner in "The Mikado." "If we say you're dead, you're as good as dead—practically you are dead." But Tommy, with characteristic buoyancy has usually refused to accept this inflexible declaration as gospel. "In the case, however, of the soldier who has not been able to get back to 'Blighty' or to his comrades, except, perhaps, ultimately in a German camp as prisoner, the proof that he is still alive in face of the official announcement of his death is not so easy to find, and meanwhile there are no end of bewildering, distressing, or amusing complications.

A sound maxim to rely on in these cases is this: "Never believe that a 'missing' man is dead."

Here's a case in point—a case within the personal knowledge of the writer. The father of a young officer, who was engaged in the big fight on the Somme last year, was told that his boy had been killed. The story was that the young officer had been seen standing by his machine-gun in a wood when suddenly, as though the ground had opened and swallowed him, he disappeared.

Some brother-officers told the father that his son's gun was surrounded by the Boches, and they could only conclude that he was killed. Another man said he had seen the young fellow lying dead. The family went into mourning convinced that they had no ground for hope.

A little while after the father came to London to consult a friend. The two men were sitting together in a well known hotel and the friend at the moment was still urging the father not to take the "missing" story as the last word, when the page came through the room calling out the numbers of certain rooms and carrying telegrams. "243," shouted the boy. "That's me," said the father eagerly, and in an instant he had read the message. It was from the War Office, and informed him that his son was a prisoner in Germany.

In another case an officer who had made a war marriage had gone out early. The wife was practically told by the authorities that it was useless to make any further enquiries—there could be no doubt that her husband had been killed. Accepting the worst she put on widow's dress, sent out the customary cards, and received the condolences of her friends. Six months later an old friend came home on leave, and before he went back he and the supposed widow got married.

The real husband, it turned out, was a prisoner in Germany, and the news of the wedding got through to him. He wrote to his wife who was much upset, of course, at this strange turn of events. The difficulty of the situation was aggravated by the fact that the first husband's estate was of considerable value, while

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW PROCESSION.

The Lord Mayor's Show was blessed with one of the finest, of November days, and from the spectacular point of view was as interesting as any in recent years. Crowds came to see the tanks, and there could be no doubt that the "male" and "female" monsters (though only the elect could distinguish them) were the "pieces de resistance" of the spectacle. There were cheers for them all the way and not infrequently bursts of laughter when the humorists in the interior caused them to perform drolleries with their eyes and guns.

Next to the tanks, perhaps, the Land Girls had the greatest popular reception. They were extremely smart and comely in their smocks and gaiters with their milk-pails and their variety of farming implements; and their part of the procession was very well set off by the big wain, laden with straw, in which others of the farmers' girls smiled and posed in picturesque attitudes. Londoners had not previously had so convincing a display of the woman farm labourer's active existence.

In the whole of the procession there were no better marchers than the members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Then there were the women munitioners, at work and the "Canary" girls—shell fillers—who have turned themselves yellow in the service of their country.

The blowing of the "All Clear" signal by the Boy Scouts was another popular touch, and there was much enthusiasm as, one after another the guns and other trophies captured from the Germans lumbered by.

Mr. Justice Darling was the President of the Court of Judges which received the Lord Mayor at the Law Courts. He referred to the London side. Probably as soon as peace was made, he said, there would be some proposal for erecting some worthy monument to those who have fallen. It had been suggested to him that a proper monument would be to leave untouched, to preserve for future ages, some place which might display the ruins made by the Germans in this war. It would not be necessary to explain what it was to the wayfarer. It would not be necessary to go farther than the City for a suitable motto.

The wife had no money in her own right, nor had the new bridegroom.

The complications that arise in these cases are obviously so grave that it is perhaps unnecessary to emphasise the need for exceptional care in the circulation of the official announcements. In one case a married woman was notified of her husband's death. His will was proved and the estate administered. The real facts were that the man was detained in Flanders and was unable to communicate with his wife for some months.

Another man who was officially reported killed had gone out with a platoon, none of whom was heard of again. Afterwards he turned out to be a prisoner in Germany.

The wives of soldiers who have gone into mourning on the strength of official but inaccurate announcements may be found in every part of the Kingdom. In some instances there have been memorial services for men who may yet be among the victorious army. "Killed in action" on his memorial card is a legend that has been read by many a soldier returned to life.

"I had him buried," wrote the major in the case of an artillery man of West Bromwich, who was at the time alive and well, "with others of his comrades who were killed at the same time, and above them we placed a wooden cross."

And about the same time the man himself was writing, "I am quite well. I am just being sent down to the base."—London Evening News.

HOLY LAND FOR THE JEWS.

Ardent Approval of Cabinet Decision.

Mr. Balfour's declaration of the Government's sympathy with the Zionist objective of a Jewish national home in Palestine has aroused the liveliest satisfaction, the only exception being such Jews as have been opposed to the Zionist aspiration. They may even yet try to draw a contrary declaration from the Government, but are very unlikely to succeed.

"Politically," said a prominent Zionist, to a *Daily News* representative, "the Cabinet declaration means that the Government feel now of the result of the campaign in Palestine. We have known their feelings in the matter for some time, but a definite pronouncement was deemed inadvisable for several reasons."

"We were most anxious to avoid giving the Turks a pretext for causing trouble to the Jews in Palestine, who have suffered enough already. The Government declaration emphasises its intentions with regard to Turkey, and is a blow to German ambition. Recently it has been pointed out to the Jews in Germany that every advancement of the hope of the Zionists is a blow to Turkey, and consequently a victory for the Entente. The very large number of Jews in America, eight times as many as here, will receive the news with enthusiasm; and, whatever happens in Row, the Jews there will regard Mr. Balfour's letter in the light of a Messianic call, promising more immediate deliverance than any such message in our history."

Another gentleman drew attention to the material aspect and its importance to the Allies. "The Jewish colonies which have been established in Palestine in recent years," he pointed out, "have proved two important things—that the Jew, given the chance, makes a first-class agriculturist; and that the Holy Land is fertile and fruitful."

"There are no people so eager and keen about the land of Palestine, literally speaking, as the Jews. They are ready to throw themselves heart and soul into the task, to them a holy one, of tilling the soil of what is, if not our Fatherland, the land of our fathers. Palestine can produce many things which will be immediately needed when war ceases, and we have the skilled men and the enthusiasm ready to be applied. The Allies will benefit by that."

The negotiations with the Government have been carried on by Dr. Weizmann, a distinguished chemist in British Government service, and Mr. N. Sokolow, who also recently had an interview with the Pope, and gained the sympathy of the Vatican for Zionism. Both are men of great intellect and brilliant linguists. Demonstrations of thanks to the Government are to be held all over the country, winding up with a huge gathering in London.

Changes in the Japanese Navy.

Some sweeping changes in the Admiralty were gazetted on the 1st inst. Admiral Yoshimatsu was appointed a High Naval Councillor; Vice Admiral Yashiro, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station; Vice Admiral Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Fleet; Vice-Admiral Nawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station; Vice-Admiral H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Fleet; Vice-Admiral Takarabe, Commander-in-Chief of the Malsara Naval Station; Vice-Admirals Tsuchiya and Yamaguchi, members of the Admirals' Council. Admirals Iwamura, Chisaka, Nakane, Okada, Akiyama and Ide are promoted to Vice-Admirals and Captain Matsumura and twenty officers are promoted Rear Admirals.—Kobe Herald.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY DECEMBER 27, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

DISCOUNT PER 100.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (4 Paid up) — France 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors — Andre Berthelot.

General Manager — A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2332.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.15 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.30 P.M. to 1.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.45 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 2.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.15 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.30 P.M. to 2.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.45 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 3.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.15 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.30 P.M. to 3.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.45 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 4.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.15 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.30 P.M. to 4.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.45 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 5.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.15 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.30 P.M. to 5.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.45 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 6.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.15 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.30 P.M. to 6.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.45 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 7.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.15 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.30 P.M. to 7.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.45 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 8.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.15 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.30 P.M. to 8.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.45 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 9.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.15 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.30 P.M. to 9.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.45 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 10.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.15 P.M. to 10.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.30 P.M. to 10.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.45 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 11.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.15 P.M. to 11.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.30 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

Hong Kong.